What History Records of Them and

The Fair Virgins Who Walted on Mary

Queenof Scots, Whose Names Have Been the Subject of Romance,

(Philadelphia Times.) Yestre'en the Queen had four Maries, The nicht she'll bae but three— There was Mary Seaton and Mary Bea-ton

And Mary Carmichael and me The old letters, batlads, and histories of the latter half of the sixteenth century

teem with allusions to the "Queen's Maries." So many are they that the title became "a general denomination for female attendants"-as witness an old ballad quoted by Sir Walter Scott:

Now bear a hand, my Maries a', And busk me brave and make me the Also the bailed of Lord and Lady Maisey: What's become o' your Maries, Maisey! The term was first applied, however,

to four young ladies belonging to the highest families in Scotland, who were chosen to attend Queen Mary when she cording to Keith, with the Queen "went four young virgins, all of the name of Il y a descomptes, des roys, des ducs; Mary-viz. Livingston, Fleming, Scaton, and Beatoun." One of the ballads of the day called them

Marie Scaton and Marie Beaton, And Marie Carmichael and me (Hamilton). but history fails to mention either a Hamilton or a Cammichaef in attendance

FAIR PLEMING. The first of the Maries to be noticed in history was "fair Fleming," who was one of six young girls who took the part of sibyls in a fete given by Catherine de Medicis for the amusement of the King, Henri II. "La Belle E cosolse" acted in such distinguished company as that of the young Queen of Scots and the future Queen of Spain, and played her part with such grace that she attracted the attention of the King; according to the became mother by him of the Grand of Prieur de France, Henri d'Augouleme, This, however, is ignored by Miss Strickland, although she characterizes Fleming

and Beton as "lightminded coquettes" mu'n given to flirtation.
"Mistress" Fleming was first cousin to the Queen, and thought almost her equal in beauty; her mother, Lady Fleming.

the Queen's governess, was an illegitimate daughter of James IV. The Queen's Maries all accompanied her back to Scotland, and their dancing and back to Scottani, and the control of the first magnitude by that scurrilous old reformer, John Knox. "What bruit," he writes, 'the Maries and the rest of the dancers of the court had, the ballads of that age doe witnesse, which we fore modestie's sake omit * * Virtue in that court was hated, and fithinesse not only maintained, but also rewarded; witnesse sundry patrimentes given in heri-tage to skippers and dancers and dalliers

WAS HANGED.

An intrigue between a French chamber-An intrigue between a French chamber-woman of the Queen and her Majesty's apothecary, having resulted in the murder of their child, John Knox but voiced the common rumor when he declared "the court was the fountain of such enormi-The woman was hanged, and it ties. The woman was hanged, and was her story which gave rise to the bal-lad called "The Lament of the Queen's Marie," in which the chamberwoman of low degree is converted into Marie Ham-itton, the high-born maid of honor, and the apothecary into "the King." It com-Marie Hamilton's to the kirk gane,

Wi ribbons in her hair: The King thought mair o' Marie Hamilton

The last of the more than two dozen stanzas was declared by Burns to be more truly the language of misery than anything he had ever read:

O. little did my mother ken That day she cradled me, The lands I was to travel in, Or the death I should die.
The first of the Maries to marry was

The bonnie lass o' Liviston, The name ye ken.

The name ye ken.

She was daughter to Lord-Keeper Livingston, and had been in love with and engaged to John Sempill, "The Dancer," son of Lord Sempill. She herself was "surnamed the Lusty" (lovely). Their marriage was long deferred, owing to the resolution of the Maries not to marry before their mistress. Queen Mary, knowing how long the two had been lovers, insisted upon the marriage, which took place shortly before her own to Darnly; she had the wedding celebrated with great magnificence and merriment, and herself aided in the traditional ceremonies of "drawing the curtain" and "throwing the stocking." She also endowed them richly with lands, and presented the bride, among other things, with "a rich bed of scarlet velvet, with taffety curtains and silk fringes of same color, embroidered with black velvet." The name ye ken. with "a rich bed of scarlet velvet, with affety curtains and silk fringes of same color, embroidered with black velvet."

*****Mary Beton, queen by lot the day before the coronation," and the letters of "Mary Beton, queen by lot the day before the coronation," and the letters of "Mary Et al. ("In the English envoy, are full of allusions to her and the other Maries. "Entangied in the snares of his (Randolph's) deceitful love," this faithless confident gave information of Queen Mary's most private affairs, which were straightway written to Cecil, the English Secretary of State. Many of these fetters contained frivolous details which give an insight into court life. Before the Queen's marriage he wrote: "I had the honor to play a part at a play called the bilies (billiards), by Mistress Beton and I against the Queen and my Lord Darnly, the women to have the winnings. Beton and I having the better, my Lord Darnly paid the loss, and gave Beton a ring and a broach, with two watches worth fifty crowns."

In October, 1565, Randolph wrote to Lei-cester: "The three Maries remain yet un-married and heartily wish long since they had been wives. They are all good," he continues, but Mistress Beton was "the most constant, stout, and wise, and think-

continues, but Mistress Beton was the most constant, stout, and wise, and thinketh her fortune much the worse that mine is so evil." For all this, Master Randolph had no idea of marriage in his lovemaking, and after his departure the lady became Lady Boyne, wife of Alexander Ogilvie, of Boyne, wife of Alexander Ogilvie, of Boyne, the full-length portrait was to be seen at Balfour House, in Fifeshire, in the beginning of the century. Another of Randolph's gossiping letters to Leicester—then Lord Robert Dudley—contains the following allusions to Mistress Mary Fleming, who had been so fortunate as to cut the bean from the Twelfth-Night cake, thus becoming the queen of the revels. Queen Mary invested her with her own royal robes and jewels for the occasion: "Fortune," he writes, "was so favorable to fair Fleming that if she could have seen to have judged of her virtue and beauty as blindly

writes, "was so favorable to fair Fleming that if she could have seen to have judged of her virtue and beauty as blindly as she chose her at venture, she would sooner have made her a queen for life.

* • It was to be seen how fit a match she would be were she to contend with Venus in beauty, Minerva in wit, and Juno in worldly wealth."

Later he writes in quite another strain. Fair Fleming had been flirting with Killegrew and Sir Henry Sidney, and she, too, had betrayed many of the Queen's secrets to these two Englishmen who "loved and rode away." It was to the latter that he wrote: "Fleming, that once was so fair, being forsaken of all her unworthy servants * • • for heavy displeasure lieth sore sick, and ready to give up the ghost, but with many a vain sigh heartily wisheth that Randolph (the conceited writer) had served her when Killegrew, that little spark of a man, first moved her heart to accept so disloyal a servant. • • • She neither remembreth you. • • Leithington now serveth her alone, and is like for her sake to run beside himself. • • • Your noble mistress, who, being now neither much worth 'n beauty, nor greatly to be praised in virtue, is content, in place of lords and earls, to accept to her service a poor pen-clerk."

The gentleman thus characterized was Sir William Maitland, Lord of Lethington, the Queen's Secretary of State, to whom Mistress Fleming was married, and to whom she made a faithful and devoted wife.

ONE UNMARRIED. The marriage left only one of the four Maries unmarried; this was Mary Seton,

the daughter of Lord Seton, the premier baron of Scotland. Mary Seton's devotion to her royal mistress was never tarnished by any suspicion of treachery or light behavior. When the other maids were unable to keep up with the Queen's hurried marches, the faithful Seton was still with her; when the Queen was a prisoner to her rebellious lords, Mary Seton and Lady Sempill were at her side, and in her prison at Lochleven it was Mary Seton, who, being about the same age and height, changed clothes with the Queen and remained behind to personate her, and keep her flight from being discovered.

her, and keep her flight from being discovered.

Sir Francis Knolys, writing from Carlysie after the Queen's flight thither.

mays: "Mistress Mary Seton, being Lord Seton's 'daughter, is come hither, so that now here are six waiting women, although none of reputation but Mistress Mary Seton, who is praised by this Queen to be the finest burker that is to be seen in any country. * * Every other day she hath a new device of head dressing without any cost, and yet setteth forth a woman gayly well."

Queen Mary was very partial to the Setons. Seton Castle, twelve miles from Edinburgh, was a favorite ride with her. There she took refuge after her escape from Holyrood, and there she went after Darnly's death. It was to Lord Seton's house at West Niddry that she went after her escape from Lochleven, and it was to him that Willie Douglas carried the handkerchief with its charcoal message at the time of the first attempt to escape.

George Lord Seton, brother to Mary

George, Lord Seton, brother to Mary Seton, was grand-master of the Queen's household, and so faithful in service that she offered him an earldom. Upon his declining it she wrote for him these lines in Latin and French:

Sunt comites, ducesque alli; sunt demiqu Sethoni dominum sit satis esse mihi.

C'est assez pour moy d'estre Seigneur de

THE HEROINE. "Un Dieu, un Foy, un Roy, un Loy," the legend inscribed in various portions of Seton Castle, may be taken as a faithful exponent of the sentiments of the Setons exponent of the sentiments of the Setons of that day. Sir Walter Scott has taken many liberties with historical truth in "The Abbot." but none greater than that of substituting Catherine Seton for Mary, of substituting Camerine scale and making her the heroine of a romance with the page who brought about the escape. Mistress Seton, however, was it reality the heroine of a romance quite as stirring as that depicted in his pages. She was beloved by Andrew Beton, who was beloved by Andrew Beton, who was the best of his wholes.

She was beloved by Andrew Beton, who in 1570 came to take the place of his older brother, John. Laird of Criech, as master of the captive Queen's household.

Mary Seton was then over 30, and would not listen to his suit. After serving for her like Jacob for seven years Beton wrote to his brother in France, the Archbishop of Glasgow, begging him sale Owener Mary's interessation. The the Archbishop of Glasgow, begging him to ask Queen Mary's intercession. The Queen had a soft heart where love affairs were concerned, and at once endeavored to soften the obdurate beauty's heart, but she declared that Andrew Baton, being a younger son, was no fitting match for her. She added to this that she had made a vow of celibacy, but upon the Queen's persuasion was finally induced to agree that if absolution from this vow could be obtained she might listen to her lover's suit. The Queen dispatched Master Beton to France to obtain the requisite absolution from his brother. His mission was successful, but success came too late. Like the knight in the old ballad:

He died on the homeward journey in

He died on the homeward journey in 1577.

Mary Seton remained seven years longer with the Queen, following her from one prison to the other. At Chatsworth her health became so impaired that she was forced to bid adieu to her mistress, and retired to a convent at Rheims, where she remained until her death. The defections in the ranks of the Queen's Maries had been continually replaced; there were at one time a younger Beton and a younger Livingston, and Mile. Raulay. Marie Courcelles, and Mery Bruce were also faithful maids, besides various others of less note. No account would be complete without some mention of the devoted Jane Kennedy and Elizabeth Curle, who were with the Queen twenty years, attending her even to the scaffold. Jane Kennedy had been with the Queen at Lochleven, and, having been locked in after the Queen's escape to the boat, sprang from the window into the locked in after the Queen's escape to the boat, sprang from the window into the lake and swam until she overtook her Majesty. It was she who bound the Queen's eyes with the gold-fringed hand-kerchief on the scaffold and struggled with the executioner for possession of the Queen's "gold nomander chain and rosary," which had been given her by Mary for the Countess of Arundel. Jane was also the heroine of a romance,

I'pon Beton's death he had been succeed Upon Beton's death he had been succeeded by Sir Andrew Melville, who, like Beton, fell in love with one of the Queen's maids. Unlike him, however, he succeeded in winning the lady's heart, though the faithful Jane would not desert her mistress to marry him. After the Queen's death, however, she rewarded his devotions with her hand in marriage, but her happy wedded life was doomed to be short. King James, in recognition but her happy wedded life was doomed to be short. King James, in recognition of her faithfulness to his mother, ap-pointed her one of the ladles who were to meet his Queen, Anne of Denmark, upon her arrival in 1589. Lady Melville set out in an open boat to cross the treacherous Firth of Forth from Burnt Island to Leith, in the terrible storm which came near wrecking the King and his bride-for causing which several sohis bride-for causing which several so-called witches, upon their own confession, were subsequently executed-her boat was run down by a large bark, and the he-roine, who had so bravely breasted the waters of Lochleven, was drowned.

waters of Lochleven, was drowned.
Elizabeth Curle stood, with Jane Kennedy, on the scaffold with the Queen, and she it was who received her Majesty's last kiss; this she held as so great an event in her life that it was recorded on her tombstone in the Scottish church of St. Andrew in Antwern tombstone in the Scottish church of St. Andrew, in Antwerp.
VIRGINIA DARE.

Ships That Collide in the Night,

(Chicago Record.)

CHAPTER L. "Pass the butter, you girl with the weak eyes." snarled the victim of salt-rheum, sciatica, and locomotor ataxia, addressing the new boarder at the sani

tarium.

A deep flush came to her hollow cheeks.
"Certainly," she replied; "but were you brought up in a saw-mill?"

A titter went around the table, and the woman who was being treated for excessive adiposity, remarked; "That's a good one."

The new boarder turned to her, and said rather sharply: "Whether it's good or not, it needn't cut any ice with you." The victim of salt-rheum, sciatica, and locomotor ataxia feit a strange interest in the new boarder. "There's no use talking," said he, "she's full of capsicum,"

CHAPTER II. Next day they went walking. As he came down the steps he kicked a 7-months-old baby into a rose bush, and smiled as he listened to its agonizing

screams.
"You are so different from other men, said she, gazing at him with hard, ques tioning eyes.

He simply sneered. After a short silence he said: "I don't believe you'll live two months. I can see in you symptoms of

jaundice, hay-fever, and bronchitis. They said at the table after you left that your face was a disturbance of the peace. A wan smile flitted across her hospital features, as she adjusted her goggles. "They are a lot of chumps," she said. "You are the only one who tells me the truth. To-night I'm going to fix you up a positive for your sail resum". a poultice for your salt-rheum."

CHAPTER III. One evening they sat on the veranda The other people had fled at their ap-

my life, and lie flat on my stomach four hours every day with an electric battery on my back," said he, laughing merrily. "My cough has loosened up a great deal," said she, "but inflammation of the medulla oblongata is such that I find no rest execut when I sit in the basefind no rest except when I sit in the base ment, and read Browning's poems back-ward."

There was an expressive silence. Then

he said: "Let's get married next Tues-day at 2 o'clock. I'm to have an opera-tion performed at 10, but it will be over in plenty of time."

She clasped him by the wrist. His pulse was 72. "Ah, I see it now," said she. "This is love."

"Refuse me," he hissed, "and I will thrust this poniard into my bosom." "I refuse you," she replied. "Do your

worst."
His was no idle threat. Her persistent rejection of his suit left him no alternative but to return to his old business of sword-swallowing to earn a

LOYAL ISLE OF MAN. A HOME-RULE COUNTRY DEVOTED TO

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT. Where Women Property-Holders Can Vote Conneil and "the House of Keys"-

Reading the Law at Tynwald. DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN,

Dear Dispatch,-After a most enjoyable coaching, boating, and walking about the English lakes, we came back to Liverpool, crossed the Irish Sea to the Isle of Man, a distance of seventy-five miles, landing at Douglas, and found it a very beautiful city, full of hotels and boarding houses, with a population of about 75,000 souls. The Isle of Man, as you know, is only thirty-three miles long and twelve wide, so that it is not great labor to get over it, and, as two railroads run-one north to south, and the other east to west-you can see how convenient it is to the visitor. Douglas, Port Erin, Peel, and Ramsey are the chief towns, and each are on the seaside, and full of strangers, who go this little isle for its natural beauties, and for its safe bathing, and grand and

health-giving breezes. The Isle of Man, while belonging to the British crown, is neither English, Scotch, Irish, nor Welsh, but is a separate country, with a home-rule government, and a language of its own; but yet with great loyalty to the imperial government, and devotion to Queen Victoria, for everywhere you go you see pictures of the

THE POWERS THAT BE. The government here is known as the "House of Keya," and consists of twentyfour members, elected every seven years, but no person has a vote unless he pos-sesses real estate of the value of 140, or occupation of the value of 160 per year, and women are also entitled to

The Court of Typwald, presided over by the Lleutenant-Governor, is composed of the Council, which embraces the Bishop, Attorney-General, two judges, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Water Balliff, and the Vicar-General. This Council and the House of Keys are the active government

of the great Isle of Man.

There is one feature of special interest in reference to the laws, and that is, that all laws passed by the House of that all laws passed by the House of Keys are sent for the royal assent, and when that has been secured then the law must be formally read in the Eng-lish and Manx languages on Tynwald Hill in the open air, where the Council and the Keys united form a "Tynand the Keys united form a "Tyn-wald court," before they become laws. This form of reading the law at Tyn-wald is the oldest style on record; was old in 1417, and has been continued ever since. The 5th day of July in each year is the day of public proclamation of the laws passed by the House of Keys. The coat of arms of this isle is the

legs of a man in a circle. The motto, translated, reads; "Withersoewer thrown, The Manxmen apparently rather enjoy the three-legged crest, for everywhere you turn your face, whether at a steamboat, a rallroad, a coach, a flag, or on the windows of the stores, there you see the three legs. NO-TAIL CATS.

NO-TAIL CATS.

I had read of the Manx cats without tails, and thought it a joke, but, sure enough, the cats here are without tails, and I saw several without that graceful member. Some ladies of our party, who had not seen the Manx cat, were rather doubtful of the truth of our report, and we had to accompany them to the house, where the cat lived, and house, where the cat lived, and after a close examination, came away believers in the tailless cat. I don't where the cat lived, and think pussy is improved by the absence of the tail. Some people say this strange act of nature extends to the dogs also. The climate is something to be desired. The isle is washed by the Irish sea, and The isle is washed by the Irish sea, and the Gulf Stream comes to its shores, with warm, genial waves, giving beauty to the grass and abundance of flowers to make glad the eye of the visitor. When I tell you that 7,000 people were landed at

hay crop is being saved, and the oats, wheat, and rye are being cut, and the perfume of the new hay and clover fills rock-bound isie, and go to North Wales, and see the wonders of that beautiful

THE IRREPRESSIBLE WOMAN-

She is Entering Into All Sorts of Fields of Business. (New York Telegram.)

Women are steadily extending their field of labor, and securing positions in the most masculine character of service, Each year sees them engaged in occupations

that had been considered as possible only for men to perform.

In Nebraska a woman owns and per-sonally operates a travelling steam-thrash-ing-machine outfit, and goes about the country with it, and makes her own con-tracts. There are two woman captains on steamboats on the Mississippi river, each one holding a United States marine-license as captain. One owns her own boat; the other is owned by a company of merother is owned by a company of mer-chants. There is another captain of a steamer on Puget sound.

There are three women pilots on the There are three women pilots on the Mississippi river, all holding licenses. In a shingle saw-mill in Washington State two women work on the shingle-machines, and at another mill in the same locality a woman runs the dummy log-engine that hauis the immense logs into the mill-yard. In Chicago a woman is engineer of a steam-laundry plant, having control of the large engine and considerable machinery. Another Chicago woman is engineer of the entire plant—notine, steam-heat, elevatorentire plant-engine, steam-heat, elevator-power, and water system-in one of the sky-scraper buildings down-town, woman runs an elevator in a hotel there.
One of the great manufactories of
household furniture in Grand Rapids. Mich., employs a weman as chief-designe of artistic furniture, and pays her a hand Ind., employ a woman artist to do the delicate ornamental paintings on the ve hicles they make. A woman is steward and purser of a steamer running between

Grand Haven and Chicago.

There are several women when and manage livery-stables in cities, and women farmers and ern States. There are also many womengaged in fruit culture. One of the finest vineyards in Iowa is owned and managed by a woman ex-school-teacher.

(The Spectator.)

The leading toreador is probably the most popular man in Spain. Women throng the seats, the Queen herself at I tell you that 7,000 people were landed at Douglas on one Saturday you can see that the place is popular. The Isle of Man Steamboat Company runs boats from Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, and Barrens and the service is first class some larger with jewels, worn on the property and the service is first class some larger and finers the office of the class some larger and finers the office of the class some larger and finers the office of the class some larger and finers the class that the place is popular.

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THIS BEATS THEM

of the boats running twenty-five miles an hour in the Irish sea.

The churches are well attended and the people well behaved, sober, attentive to their builness, and very polito to strangers. Music is much loved, and you gers. Music is much loved, and you carried as an injunction against appearing in the people will behaved, and you carried as an injunction against appearing in the children where it is about sixty-five, you see what a pleasant change, and a owner coat every day was most agreeable.

PASSING AWAY.

The Manx language, like the ancient language of Ireland, is fast passing away, and in a generation it will be one of the dead languages, enjoyed only by scholars. I met an old woman on the side of a mountain selling milk, cakes, and gingerale, and after asking some questions about the locality, I learned from her that the children were not learning the Manx language, and that only the middle-aged and old people spoke it. She said her children only spoke the English. I was anxious to get a book in Manx, but could not find one in the stores. The old woman referred to showed me an old Bible in Manx, which I tried to buy, but she said, "No money could buy her Bible." It had belonged to her father. I was sorty, but I also admired the old woman's love for her old Bible, and I was glad to see that money could not tempt her, though she was quite poor, and a few shillings would have been a large sum for her purse. The responses and chanting in the churches are very hearty, showing a deep religious feeling among the popple. Away from the shore, far up among the mountains, the crops of oats, wheat, and raye are being cut, and the perfume of the new hay and clover fills the air with sweetness. Why Not?

(New Haven Union.) Lady Henry Somerset has two reforms in hand—one to cast out the London "Living Pictures," the other to advocate bloomers for women's wear. Why not put the bloomers on the pictures, and do the two at once?

Why They Moved. (Brooklyn Eagle.) O'Kief: Why did the Newspices move in the middle of the summer? McEll: The wall-paper on their old flat didn't harmonize with the new baby's complexion, I believe.

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Creek, Jarrats, and Belfield. No. 402 stops
on signal at Drewry's, Centralia, Chester,
Reams, Stony Creek, Jarratts, and Belfield. Nos. 23, 34, and 73 stop on signal at
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Sunday, for Rossey, at Lynchburg, daily, for the Southwest;
at Balcony, except Sunday, for
Lexington, and except Sunday) at Bessemer for Craig
City.

5:00 P. M. Except Sunday. Local accom-modation for Gladstone, Va. TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND, BROAD-STREET STATION. BROAD-STREET STATION,

8-20 A. M. Daily from Cincinnati,

11:35 A. M. Daily from Norfolk and Old

2:20 P. M. Daily, from Cincinnati and

Louisville,

6:55 P. M. Duily, from Norfolk and Old

Point,

6:50 P. M. Event, Sunday, from Ciliton 8:00 P. M. Except Sunday, from Clifton TRAINS ARRIVE EIGHTH-STREET
STATION.
S:65 A. M. Except Sunday from Glad-

6:00 P. M. Daily, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge,
JOHN D. POTTS,"
ap 24 Division Passenger Agent SEABOARD AIR-LINE,

No. 23. Daily. Lv. Richmond 12:23 A.M. 2:50 A.M. Station 12:55 A.M. 2:50 A.M. 3:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 5:40 P.M. 6:45 P.M. Ar. Wadesboro' ... Ar. Monroe Ar. Charlotte Monroe Chester Clinton Greenwood Augusta Atlanta No. 23 makes all local stops. Connects at Rajeigh with Piedmont Air-Line for Asheville, N. C., and all intermediate points on the Western North Carolina railroad.

ARRIVE RICHMOND.

RAILBOAD LINES. SOUTHERN RAILWAY (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE).

RICHMOND & DANVILLE and NORTH CIRO. LINA DIVISIONS. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. IN EFFECT JULY 1, 1891.

TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND, VA. TRAINS LEAVE RICHMOND,

12:00 A. M., SOUTHIERN EXPRESS,
for Danville, Greenst
Winston-salem, Connect
Danville with the Washin
and Southwestern V-site
Limited, carrying sleeper
Asheville and Hot Spi
Columbia, Augusta, Savar
Jacksonville, and Tamas
lanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Connections
Memphis, Connections
at Memphis and New Orleans,
Memphis and New Orleans
California,
Sleepera Richmond, Va

Sieepera Richmond, Danville and Greensb

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND. 20 A. M. From Atlanta and J.

YORK-RIVER LINE, VIA WEST POLICE THE FAVORITE ROUTE NORTH,

LEAVE RICHMOND. LEAVE RICHMOND.

TRAIN No. 14, 445 P. M.
BALTITICHE LIMITED. day expect
Sunday, log West Point, connections
York-river, steamers for Ballings which point connections are
which point connections are
rail lines for Washington, Philadelphia
New York, &c. TRAIN No. 10, 3:10 P. M.

LOCAL EXPERSES, daily exampled ay. Stops at all stations. At land nor connects with stage for Walso, at West Point with Y steamers for Baltimore at Steamers leave Baltimore at Steamers for Baltimore.

Steamers leave Baltimore at 2 F. M. daily except Sunday.

Trains from West Point arrive at lines mond at 2:56 A. M. daily, see at lines and at 2:56 A. M. daily, see at lines and M. daily, except Sunday and M. daily, see at S.20 P. M. daily, except Sunday and M. LOCAL, MINED, daily except Sunday, leaves Twenty-third street for weather and intermediate points.

Ticket-office at station, foot of Vicens street. Open thirty minutes being the departure of all trains.

City ticket-office—in east Main erred.

J. M. CULP.

Traffic Manager. General Pass and W. H. GREEN, General Manager.

J. S. B. THOMPSON, Supermond.

JOHN M. BEALL, Traveling of ger Agent, 920 east Main order, mond. Va.

RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG dally. Stops at cal stations. Are ington at 1945.

eaves Byrd-Street 12:00 M. Elba, Ashland, Milford, Fr. Brooke, and Wilfrives at Washing: M.; Baltimore, Philadelphia, 749 P York, 1628 P. M

7:05 P. M. Leaves Byrd-Stree at Elba, Ashia Milford, Fr Brooke, and Wid at other stations

8:40 A. M. ATT O.shiand,

6:53 P. M. A

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY 6:42 A. M. Leaves Elba. Arrives a land at 7:24 A. M. 6:20 P. M. Leaves Elba. Ar-land at 7:54 P. M. 6:40 A. M. Arrives at Elba. land at 6:00 A. M. land at 6:00 A. M.

MOND, AND NORFOLK -STEAMSHIP COMPANY Appointed sailing days: Every TUES DAY and FRIDAY at 1 P. M. and FRIDAY at 1 P. M. and FRIDAY at 1 P. M. and FRIDAY at 5 A. M. Freight for Tuesday's and Frieght for tuesday's steamers received this sailing hour of Sunday's steamer till 5 P. M. Salar Freight received daily unit 5 P. M. Fare, \$3.99.

For further information apply to J. W. McCARILLES.

General Southern Agent, officer General Agents, Phila-

TRI-WEEKLY LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Steamers, leave, Richmont, Company, stantest closes time.

Steamers leave New York for St. North River, for Reament Monday, Wednesday, and Sd. 3 P. M.
Passenger accommodations unsuffication for the New York uncluments and berth) via James Richmond and Petersburg road, and Chesapeake and orallway
Round-trip tickets, good for the days.

Round-trip tickets, good for the days are, with subsistence Steerage fare, with subsistence Steerage fare, without subsistence Tickets on sale at Richmond T Company's, 50 cast Main street, peake and Ohio, and Richmond tersburg depots, and at company 130 cast Main street, where the many popular northern watering and summer resorts can be of Baggage checked through. Freight forwarded and through sading issued for points beyond York.

Freight received daily until 5 P. Passengers leaving Richmond on DAYS, TUESDAYS, WEDNIS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS Chesapeake and Ohio railway over port News) at 3 P. M., and by the mond and Petersburg Railway C (same days) at 9 A. M., will make those days. tion at Norfolk with steamer has those days. GEO. W. ALLEN & CO., Agents au 24 No. 1321 Main stre

VIRGINIA NAVIGATION

VOMPANY'S JAMES-RIVER AND LINE to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Old Pools, Newport News, Claremont, and James Peint and Norfolk for Washington, hand more, and the North.

STEAMER POCAHONTAS LEAVES MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY AT JAO A. M. Electric-cars direct to wharf. Pare may 1.50 and \$1.00 to Norfolk, Portsmouth by a Grand Orchestrion.

Freight received daily for above-man places and all points in Eastern Virginia and North Carolina.

IRVIN WEISIGER.

Superintendent.

EDWARD E. BARNEY General Offices: Planters' Bank

BOOK AND JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE DISPATCH PRINT